. Business Notices.

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE.

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE.

THE BEST FIRE-PROOF SAFE IN THE WORLD,
AND THE ONLY SALAMANDER SAFE MADE.

WE are sorry to see that the recent great victories of this celebrated Safe came owe friend Sline G. Herring so much uneasiness. Why don't he let it alone? It is amply able to take good siness. Why don't he let it alone? It is amply able to take good care, and carry them safely througe any fire it may be exposed to, and after that it is quite equal to any chalk (Herring's Patto, and after that it is quite equal to any chalk (Herring's Patto, and after that it is quite equal to any chalk (Herring's Patto, and after that it is quite equal to any chalk (Herring's Patton).

The public should always keep in min that Silas C. Herring doze not not make or sell of the public should always keep in min that Silas C. Herring doze not not make or sell.

The WORLD-RENOWNED

WILDER PATEN SALAMANDER SAFE,
HIS LICE'S HAVING EXPIRED.

A full assortment on hand and made to order.
Depot No. 122 Water-st., near Wall, New York.
B. G. WILDER & Co.,
Patentees and Manufacturers.

GREAT FIRE IN MURRAY STREET.

Books, Papers, Moneys, &c., of
Messis. Van Wageren, Troman & Co.
Saved in one of
Wilder's Patent Salamander Safes.

The Books, Papers, &c., of the above firm were found to be perfectly legible after passing through the great fire on the morning of the 5th inst.. in one of
Wilder's Patent Salamander Safes,
No. 10,900.

A sample cake of the WILDER PATENT FILLING taken from this Safe can be seen at our store.

A full assortment of this celebrated First-proof Safe, the bod! in the World, warranted free from dampness, secured with WILDER'S PATENT POWDER-PROOF LOCK, for sale at the Warrhouse.

Warehouse,
No. 122 Water-st., near Wall, New-York.
NOTICE.—Silas C. Herring no longer makes or sells this celebrated Fire-proof Safe, his license having expired.
B. G. WILDER & Co., Patentees and Manufacturers.

GREAT FIRE IN WARREN-STREET.
From The N. Y. Daily Times.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 11, 1856.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Daily Times.

Sir: In the fire at No. 39 Warren-st., on the morning of the 9th inst., our most valuable books and papers were exposed for 56 hours in one of Syzans & Marvin's First-proof Sayes. We say First-proof. to because they are so proved them. Our books and labeled but because we have so proved them. Our books and papers came out uninjured, save the binding of the books occasions!

papers came out uninjured, save the binding of the books oc-casioned by steam.

Our store was five stories above ground and two stories
below, occupied from cellar to garret. The intensity of the
best can be attested by any freuman who witnessed it. No furbase could be contrived by the ingenuity of man to create a

nace could be contrived by the ingularly control of these Safus, we voluntarily give this tribute to the value of these Safus, and select your widely-circulated journal to inform the mercandle community what estimate to place upon STEARNS & MARTING SAFUR SAF

ANOTHER TRIUMPH OF THE DEFIANCE SALA-

ANOTHER TRIUMPH OF THE DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES.

Mr. ROBERT M. PATRICK, No. 192 Pearl-st.—Dear Sir: The
Defiance Safe, No. 2.778, purchased from you about eighteen
morths since, was in my house at Newport, R. I., which, with
the furniture, was entirely destroyed by fire on the night of
fith June last. The Safe, after being exposed to an intense heat
for many hours, was recovered June 10. Not having the neces
sary tools at hand, to open it, the same has stood just as when
recovered until silipped to your address, November I. When
opened at your store this morning, I was agreeably surprised,
as were also others present, to find the contents, consisting of
valuable silver plate, &c., in as perfect order as when placed
therein. It is with pleasure I add my testimony to the merits
of the Safes of your manufactore.
Yours, respectfully, DANIEL PARISH.

SAFES of all sizes, PLATE CHESTS for Private Families, &c.,
slways on hand, for sale and made to order at the Depot, No.
112 Pearl-st., one door below Maiden-lane, and at the Manufactory, Nos. 60, 62, 64 and 66 Cammon-st., New York.
ROBERT M. PATRICK.

FANCY ARTICLES AND TOYS FOR GIFTS AND FANCY ARTICLES AND 1078 FOR CUT'S AND 1078 FOR CUT'

GRANITE HALL.—The stock of ready-made GARMENTS at this establishment cannot be surpassed. The proprieter has been most careful in making his selections of CLOTHES for Winter wear. We can heartily recommend those in want of mahiomable, durable and cheap goods, to call at No. 142 Fulton-st.

PIANOS AT GREAT BARGAINS .- A large assort meut of New and Secont-Hand Pianos, now selling Greatly Reduced Prices, at J. & C. Fischer's, No. 325 Broadway, Opposite the Broadway Theater.

SUPERIOR TREES, &C .- WM. R. PRINCE & Co., Flushing, N. Y.—Descriptive Catalogues with reduce prices at FowLer and Wells, No. 308 Broadway.

RICH CARPETING .- SMITH & LOUNSBERRY No. 456 Breadway, near Grand st. are now prepared to exhibit their Fall importations of English and French Carper-ing, comprising every description and grade, from the most ING, comprising every description and grade, from the m CONTLY to the CHEAPEST FARRIC. ENGLISH BRUSSELS, good styles and quality, 8/ per yard.

Wigs - Hair-Dye - Wigs. - Batchelor's Wiss and Tourses have improvements peculiar to their house. They are celebrated all over the world for their graceful beauty, ease and durability—fitting to a charm. The largest and best steek in the world. Twelve private rooms for applying his farmen Dyr. Boldat Battuckows, No. 328 Broadway.

VOLCANIC REPEATING PISTOL and CARBINE, like those recently fired by Col. Hay, at Hythe England, order of the British Government—the extraordinary results which were given in The Tribune of Saturday—can be seen the office of

No. 229 Broadway, cor SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES-SPEED AND PER-PRETION COMBINED.—We are now selling Sewing Machine for family sewing, quilting and other light work, which colete six eithers at each turn of the driving-wheel. Also, is proved machines, making five, four or three stitches at evolution. It can be clearly demonstrated that no other kinds of Sewing Machine now before the public, in comparison with the comparison with the comparison of the comparison with the comparison with

these, can be used without positive loss.

I. M. Singer & Co., No. 323 Broadway. 1856.
Our Late Styles of Fall and Winter Garments are no

ready and on sale.

As most of these are from fabrics imported by and confined to us, and in our best styles, an early call will secure many beautiful things that will be run off before the season is fairly begun. The stock of Chorths, Cassineers and Vestinos in our Custom-Room is admitted to be the largest and best-selected variety ever exposed in this city.

D. DEVLIN & Co., Nos. 258, 259 and 250 Broadway.

DR. TURNBULL,

OCULIST AND AURIST,

(From London,)

Is at the Everett House, Union square, where he may be consulted.

Office hours from 9 a m to 3 p m.

From The London Times.

A number of scientific gentlemen assembled yesterday at the house of Dr. Turnbull, to witness the results produced by a process recently discovered by the Doctor, and applied for the case of

he cure of

DEAFNESS AND BLINDNESS.

Between twenty and thirty patients attended, many of whom, it was stated by their parents, had been born deaf and

whom, it was stated by their pareirs, by which it was provedumb.

They were submitted to various tests, by which it was proved that their deafness had been cured by the application of DR. TERNBULL'S RESERVES.

And what appears most singular is, that whether the disease depended on paralysis of the auditory nerve, rupture of the tympanum, or obstruction of the internal passages, relief has been obtained, or complete cure effected without delay, pain or inconvenience.

Several patients, who represented that they had been com-pletely blind, said that they could now

SEE PERFECTLY WELL.

We agree with the Messrs. Chambers that Dr. TURNBULL has, by patience and ingenuity, obtained a grasp of certain new medicaments and methods, calculated to

CURE CASSS OF DEAFNESS,

such as were never cured before.

TO WHOLESALE

AND COUNTRY DRUGGISTS.

AND COUNTRY DRUGGISTS.

BARNES & PARK.

No. 304 Broadway, N. Y., invite the attention of close buyers to their immense stock of European and American

PATREN MEDICINES,
the most complete assortment in either hemisphere, at and below proprietors prices, by the doren, package, or 100 gross.

BARNES & PARK, N. Y., Cincinnati and San Francisco.

From The Commercial Advertiser.

AMERICAN PAPER HANGINGS.—AWARD BY THE AMERICAN PAPER HANGINGS.—AWARD BY THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—We are always glad to notice the progress of improvements in domestic manufactures, and especially when such improvements are effected in our own city. The French have intherto been decend too skilled in the manufacture of ornamental Paper Hangings to be rivaled by the work men of any other nation; and in this country, the Philadelphiam of any other nation; and in this country, the Philadelphiams. Speciment of any other nation; and in this country, the Philadelphians. Speciment of the finest foreign and domestic Paper Hangings. Speciment of the finest foreign and domestic Paper Hangings. Speciment of the finest foreign and domestic Paper Hangings. Speciment of the finest foreign and domestic Paper Hangings. Speciment of the finest foreign and domestic Paper Hangings. Speciment of the finest foreign and we renture to say, after examining them carefully, that those manufactured by Mesars. Faye & Coare quite equal to the French in beauty of design and assurance of finish, and much superior to the best products of the Philadelphia factories that have come under our notice. Mesars Faye & Co. Fresco Papers are particularly admirable. The firm well deserve the honor of a Gold Medal, which has been manufactured by the American Institute for the best specimens of American Faper Hangings exhibited at the last Annua Fair.

Thomas Faye & Co.

Importers and Manufacturers of Paper Hangings.

No. 257 Brandaya New York.

Importers and Manufacturers of Paper Hangings, No. 257 Broadway, New-York

ROGERS'S SCHOOL and DRESS SUITS, OVER COATS, OVERSACES, TALMAS, &c., for Boys of all ages, are the most elegant in style and the cheapest in price to be found it New York.

P. L. ROGERS, cor. Fulton and Nassausta.

RUPTURE. - Only Prize Medal awarded to MARSH & Co., by the Industrial Exhibition of all Nations at the Cryst Palace for their new PATENT RADICAL CURE TRUSS. Refe excess to its superiority. Professors VALENTINE MOTT, WI LAND PARKER and John M. CARNOCHAN. Open from 7 a. r to 9 p. m. Marsh & Co., No. 2) Maiden-lane, New-York.

NERVOUSNESS. - RADWAY'S READY RELIEF NERVOUSSESS. — AADVAY A STREAM RELIEF STAR REQUIRATORS are a bleasing to the nervous; in a few minutes after the Rellef is taken the most dismal feelings of the nervous give way to joy and delight. These Remedies strengthen and brace up the nervos. Let those who are recubied with zervous tremees and eleepless nights resort to three Remedies, and once more enjoy aright's rest and pleasant threaths. R. A. R. R. Remedies and by Merchant's, Druggists and Storckeepers rectainline. OVERCOATS! OVERCOATS!!! OVERCOATS!! Velvet Vests. Velvet Vesta, Voivet Votts. TANY
EXTENSIVE
C L O T H I N
WAREMOUSE,
Nos. 66 and 60
Fulton-61.
Between Gold and Cliff.
Fine Black Coth Surrou's and Ragians.
Personan Operation

"CHAPEAUX DE LAINE."

In addition to our large and desirable supply of Gentlemen's soft Hats of Parisian manufacture, we offer the Chapeaux de Laine, received per Asia, which we this day place on salo. The novelty of this Hat and its low coat may attract the notice of our patrons, accustomed to wear the finest run fabrics manufactured or imported by us.

LEARY & CO.,

Leaders and Introducers of Fashlon for Gentlemen's Hats, Astor House, Broadway.

A THANKSGIVING PRESENT .- Let every hus band who is desirons of presenting a beautiful as well as comfortable present to his wife, call on BANTA, corner of Canal and Wooster-st., and select from his superb assortment of Fusa a handsome set, which he can procure at a very reasonable charge. He has an immense variety, both in quality and price, which we commend to the attention of husbands, awesthearts and wives.

MORE RHYMES FOR THE TIMES.

Stranger coming to this town,
Landing at the docks,
Makes a bee-line right away
To get a hat of KNOX.

In which he shows his good sense, for KNOX is well supplied
with the best Hats, and the greatest variety of Furs, Gloves, &c.
No. 212 Broadway is the number.

LOOK! BARGAINS!-

AINS :—
Brussels and Ingrain
Campeting.
Himam Anderson,
No. 99 Bowe

NEW FOUNDLAND PURE PALE COD LIVER OIL. COD LIVER OIL and IODINE.
COD LIVER OIL and QUINING.
Prepared by
GEO. E. INGER & Co.,

PIANOS AND MELODEONS .-- The HORACE WA-TERS modern improved Pianos and Melodeons are to be found only at No. 333 Broadway. Pianos to Rent, and rent allowed on purchase; for sale on monthly payments. Second-hand Pianos from \$30 to \$150; Melodeons \$40 to \$135.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS for the cure of Sick Head-ache and Bile.—These wonderful PILLs have been the means of restoring mary persons to health, pronounced incurable. The effect they have is mild, yet speedy, and as a family medicine, they are unequaled.

COPARTNERSHIP.-STEPHEN BRUSH has, THIS DAY, associated WALTER F. BRUSH, jr., with himself, under the firm of BRUSH & Co., for the purpose of continuing the PROVISION BUSINESS ON COMMISSION and on their own account No. 35 Front-st., in this city. New-York, Nov. 1, 1856.

New-Dork Daily Tribune.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1856.

No notice can be taken of anonymous Communications. What-ever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publica-tion, but as a guaranty of his good faith. We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE will be put to press to-morrow morning, being one day earlier than usual, in consequence of Thanksgiving day occurring on Thursday. Advertisements must, therefore, be handed in to-day Over 176,000 copies will be printed this week.

The report on the charges of corruption in the Department of Repairs and Supplies, of which Nathaniel S. Selah is at, the head, came up in the Board of Aldermen last evening. Ald. Herrick moved to postpone it until January, when the new Board, strongly Democratic, can strangle it by a large majority. There was so much talk about the coolness of this way of hushing up the matter, that Herrick winced, and agreed to a postpone ment until December. A'd. Peter Moneghan of the Fourteenth Ward rushed to the rescue and renewed the motion, but he too was shamed out of it, and withdrew his renewal. At this, Jack Clancy of the ever-faithful Sixth came up, scolded Herrick and Moneghan, gave a Sixth Ward opinion of the "Public Press," stiffened the backs of the Democrats generally, and renewed the motion. Herrick backed round again, and, with Moneghan. voted for it. It was successful. For this heroic rescue of his friends, Mr. Clancy will probably be made President of the new Board of Aldermen.

About one-half the business part of the town of Three Rivers, in Canada, was destroyed by fire on Saturday morning last.

The screw steamer City of Glasgow, which sailed from Liverpool on the 5th, was telegraphed off Cape May last night. She will be due in Philadelphia about 8 o'clock this morning.

The report of the failure of the Lancaster Bank is contradicted. The Bank has withstood a heavy run, and is said to be able to meet all liabilities.

A dispatch from St. Louis states that twenty prisoners taken at Hickory Point, Kansas, had been found guilty of manslaughter, and each sentenced to five years' imprisonment at hard labor in the Penitentiary.

The Louisville Journal has returns from all except three counties in Kentucky, making the majority for Ruchanan 7,501.

The vessel that did such fatal damage to the unfortunate steamer Lyonnais proves to have been the bark Adriatic, Capt. Dunham, bound from Belfast, Me., to Savannah. As the case stands at present, the Captain of that vessel would seem to have been entirely to blame for the collision-a heavy pecuniary responsibility for the owners, and a still heavier moral responsibility for himself, especially considering the course which he adopted subsequently to the collision.

That it was the bark that ran into the steamer and not the steamer that ran into the bark, as Cap*. Dunham is reported to assert, is pretty well proved by the whole circumstances of the collision-the trifling damage to the Adriatic, and the serious disaster to the steamer. But, however that may be, according to the statement of the mate of the steamer, the Adriatic was in fault by having out no lights. And the whole conduct of Capt. Dunham after the disaster would go to show that he knew the fault to be all his own. Though having sustained but trifling damage himself, instead of stopping to look after the other vessel, as was his most imperative duty as a sailor and a man, he heartlessly kept on his course, thus taking upon himself the responsibility for the loss certainly of two lives, and probably of many more, to say nothing of the sufferings of those who do or may survive. Nothing could be a stronger proof of Capt. Dunham's consciousness that the fault of the collision was his, than his not stopping to see what damage had been done, and to render such assistance as

into Gloucester for repairs, which he did on the 4th, Capt, Dunhein, it would appear, made no report of what had happened, and only on arriving at Belfast, on the 11th, reports the collision, and lays the blame of it on the steamer.

Such is the state of the case as it now stands on the telegraphic reports, and a very unfavorable state of the case, too, for Capt. Dunham. We hope, not only on his own account, but for the credit of our American seamanship and humanity, that he may be able to modify it. These collisions at sea are terrible things, especially terrible when caused by carelessness; and when that carelessness is aggravated by the inhuman procedure of not stopping to see what damage has been done, and so leaving scores of men and women to perish miserably, just occasion for the most indignant reprehension and severest punishment.

We have to-day a full account of the fearful and fatal disaster on Lake Superior, by which some fifty valuable lives were lost-nearly all those of industrious, energetic men in their prime. The account we copy from The Lake Superior Journal tells nearly all that can be known, except the responsible, culpable cause of the calamity: and that deficiency we proceed to supply.

The steamboat Superior left the Saut Ste. Marie for the ports above on the 29th of October-a time of year at and after which Lake Superior is subject to fearful storms and gales, and is barely navigable by the staunchest vessels. Of this class, the Superior clearly was not. The wind was only "blow-"ing fresh from the north-west, raising a heavy "sea," when the captain-who appears to have understood his business and done his whole dutyevidently knowing that his craft was unfit for such pavigation, made for the lee of Grand Island. Before he could reach it, however, "his rudder parted" -it was unequal even to the task of running for a place of safety in a fresh north-wester. In short, the Superior was a paper vessel, fit to navigate Lake Winnipisiogee or St. Clair in a June calm, but utterly unequal to the task of steming the waves of Lake Superior in even a moderate gale. The rudder being gone, the vessel was unmanageable, "swung round into the trough of the sea" very naturally, and was torn to pieces, the waves dashing over her, putting out her furnace-fires, driving her on an iron-bound coast, breaking her up, and drowning most of her passengers and crew. The blame of this afflictive casualty rests on the owners, who sent out an old and frail steamboat on a voyage morally certain to test the strength and worth of a

first-class vessel. Of course they had no moral right to do this. No matter though the passengers were willing to take the risk-it was not their business to know the capacity and tenacity of the Superior-it was the business of these who sent her on the voyage to understand them thoroughly. If they had no vessel fit to navigate that stormy Lake in November, they should have sent none out. We have known a Lake Superior steamboat lie behind a point for the better part of a day, because of a sea which a Long Island oyster-scow would not have minded. Eight or nine years ago there was not a steamboat on that Lake fit to navigate it in June, nor one that could be sent on a voyage late in October without manifest peril to all on board. We had presumed that great improvement in the character of these vessels had since been made, until this disaster came to undeceive us. Let us hope that no such man-trap as this Superior will be set on that Lake next year. If the trade will not support at least one fit and safe steamboat, let us go back to the little sailing craft, which, when they could no longer be kept affoat could at least be run so well ashore that most o their inmates could wade thence to dry land-

Gov. Wise is not such a fool as he looks after all To read his letters and speeches, one would think that the song which says that proper names always go by contraries must have as much truth as poetry in it. For if it be true that

"Mrs. Drinkwater, they say, is fond of a dram; Mrs. Angel's an absolute fury; And meek Mr. Lyon let fierce Mr. Lamb Tweak his nose in the lobby of Drury,"

the Ancient Dominion certainly furnishes an additional proof of the truth of this philosophy in the patronymic in which her particularly foolish Chief Magistrate rejoices. The Governor of that Barataria one would judge, to listen to his insensate braggings, to savor more of the stolidity of Dapple than of the shrewd sagacity of Sancho. Still, as we began, we repeat that his Virginia Excellency is not such a fool as one would take him for at first sight. Perhaps his folly is put on, like that of Shakespeare's clowns, in his public capacity, while, like them, he is a man of ordinary sense when he puts off the cap and bells and lays aside the bauble of office.

We were led into this candid train of reflection by reading the other day, in some exchange paper, an account of a conversation Gov. Wise had had with a Northern gentleman, in which he stated the position of affairs in his dominions to this effect: We have no fears of Northern Abolitionists. But what we have to fear is an insurrection among ourselves." "What!" exclaimed the other, "an "insurrection of the blacks?" "Not at all," responded his Wise Excellency, "not of the blacks, but of the poor whites!" This remark certainly showed that there is a vein of common sense running below the thin crust of the Gubernatorial flightiness. There is, indeed, the true ground of slaveholding terrors. And hence is justified the wisdom of the Governor's former thanksgiving, that there was no newspaper published in his district of Accomac. And hence arises the hatred which he derived by succession from his predecessor. Governor Berkeley, against common schools. From this source flows the necessity of eliminating such men as the Rev. Mr. Boardman and Professo Hedrick from the domain of either Carolina, o purging the pulpits and the professorships generally and of expurgating the schoolbooks of such school as can exist in that soil, and the text-books of wha enjoy there, by courtesy, the titular rank of col leges, so as to make them fit for the use of th suckling members of the first families.

As the negroes are not usually sent to school, and very seldom, we apprehend, to college, Prof. Hedrick in the flesh, and President Wayland in the spirit, could not do much toward stirring them up to cut their masters' throats even if they were inclined to promote such a phlebotomic experiment. And we imagine that no very large class of the slaves of Beaufort sat habitually under the droppings of Mr. Boardman's pulpit, so as to have their spiritual health endangered by the heresies of that divine touching Brooks's well-intentioned essay upon the brains of Mr. Sumner. Therefore these curiosities of exilement and of expurgation cannot be designed so much for the preservation of the blacks from taint as of the whites frem contagion. These are necessary parts of the Health Department of the South. Infected articles must be condemned and destroyed, might be required. Still further-upon putting and persons who have shown any symptoms of the

disease, more dreaded than Yellow-Jack or be Cholers in those sunshine latitudes, must be removed from contact with the sound lest they, too, rot inwardly "and foul contagion spread." But all this care and consideration is meant for the white men and not for the black. It is the fear of an impending insurrection of the whites, as Gov. Wise sensibly describes it, that calls for these extra-judicial demonstrations as well as for the particularities of Southern legislation in this direction. Though any one who has been in Virginia about Christmas time may know that an insurrection of the blacks is not regarded as a thing so beyond the range of probability as not to excite panic-fears and fearful lookings for of hoarded vengeance.

But it is the poor whites, who do have the nominal power in their hands-sovereigns, but with Slavery as Viceroy over them-that the lords of the lash have to fear. Their genuine intelligence and real enlightenment would sweep away the Nightmare that sits upon their breasts and paralyzes their souls and their bodies, and hinders them of progress and prosperity. Gov. Wise, in this same conversation, indicated a sop which it was proposed to throw to this many-headed Cerberus, made up after the most approved receipt of Southern political economy. He said he should not be surprised if a bill were introduced into the next Legislature of Virginia to restrict the slaves from learning the mechanic arts, with the design of restoring these trades to the poor whites. This is an Abstraction worthy of Virginia herself. To say to the masters that they may not do what they will with their own, and to compel men by law, who are always stronger than any law, to substitute a less for a more profitable employment of their property, that the gains may go to a class which they despise more than they do their slaves, is about as feasible as the destruction of the property of New-York and Boston by the resolutions of Southern Conventions. I any such policy be adopted, and an attempt be made to enforce it, we may be sure that they feel themselves in a strait, and forced to betake themselves to desperate remedies. We shall believe that the White Trash is beginning to pick up heart of grace, and to show unequivocal symptoms of a purpose to be kept down in their trashiness no nger, in such an event. We conceive that it would be charitable to be

lieve that some other of the bellowing, slaveholding

orators and letter-writers are not the unmitigated asses they are fond of spouting and writing themselves down. If we have rescued Wise from the companionship of Bottom, and shown that there may be a human skull (such as it is) under that ass's now! we may have hope even for the herd that bray and throw up their heels in concert with Brooks. This, by the way, is not the first sensible observation we have heard attributed to Mr. Wise. There was a story, authentic we believe, going about some twenty years ago, to this effect: It was in the days of the early Anti-Slavery agitation, when it was going about in the country towns from school district to school district, and often mobbed there through the influence of the Property and Standing. long before it had obtained a hearing in either House of Congress. It will be remembered by those whose memory runneth back to that time, that the terrors of the South were excited then when the cloud was no bigger than a man's hand, to almost as great a pitch of desperation as they are now that it seems to them to overhang the whole Northern horizon. This was proved by the rewards offered for the heads of Northern citizens (in one instance by the Legislature of Georgia) for the expression of their opinions; by the felonious robbery of the mail at Charleston, and its justification by the Post-Office Department; by the demands of Southern and Northern Legislatures for laws restricting the liberty of the press, and by the willingness of at least one Governor (Everett) to comply with them; by the mobs which slaveholding influences stirred up all over the North; by the martyrdom of Lovejoy and the conflagration of Pennsylvania Hall. Well, it was at this time that a Northern Member of Congress said to Mr. Wise: "How does it happen that you Southern gentle-" men are so much enraged at what the Abolition-" ists say about you? How can their abuse affect

"is so d-d true!" So we will end as we began, by repeating that he is not such a fool as he looks, by any means. We find going the round of the papers the follow-

von? Why not pass it over in silent contempt

"Ah!" replied Wise, shrugging his shoulders,

" I'll tell you why it is. It's because what they say

ng paragraph: "in Finiadelphia, Pasemore Williamson, Edmund Schlemm and Mores Hagar have been held to bail to answer the charge of conspiracy to libel the Hon. Wm. B. Read, Mr. W. B. Rankin and others."

It would seem from this that one of the first points of the triumph of the Buchanan party in Pennsylvania has been the revival of that system of legal persecution and oppression of which Passmore Williamson has already been so distinguished

a victim. This abuse of the powers of the law, especially in connection with prosecutions for libel, has always been a favorite resort of the sham Democrats of Pennsylvania. For themselves, they carry the liberty of the Press-as The Courier formerly did and The Pennsulvanian does now-to the utmost extreme of license, stopping short of no falsehoods and no abuse of their political opponents, but pouring upon them all that same torrent of calumny which the illustrions Washington was one of the earliest objects. But while claiming for themselves and freely exercising this extreme of license, these sham Democrats of Pennsylvania have never hesitated to overstrain and pervert the law for the purpose of scaling the newspapers and shutting up the mouths of their opponents against the utterance of unpalatable truths. The first person to introduce this system of ope-

rations into the politics of Pennsylvania was that shrewd Democrat and lawyer and unscrupulous intriguer for office, Chief-Justice McKean, who after he had contrived to get himself elected and reelected Governor by the Democrats, was very justly described in an electioneering address from that party against his second reëlection as "a demagogue ready to purchase preferment by making a display of the most extravagant republican zeal, but at the same time by education, sen-· timent, and habit, an aristocrat, who having got into office by Democratic votes, was now attempting by Federal aid to form an independent 'party of his own;" a history, by the way, of a Pennsylvania intriguer which some of the Whig contributors to Mr. Buchanan's election doubtless hope to see again realized in his case. But however much Mr. Buchanan may resemble old Goverpor McKean in his eager desire of office and his extravagant demagogic professions to attain it, while all the time, by sentiment, education and babit, at heart an aristocrat and conservative, he altegether lacks that force of will and resolution of character which led McKean after getting into

office to kick down the pole by which he had chambed.

Though McKean, as Chief Justice of Pennsyl

vania, had looked on with perfect complacency so

long as it was Washington, Adams and Hamilton

who were the objects of abuse, without once

thinking of calling the attention of grand juries to the libels upon them but forth by Bache, Duane and Callender, no sooner bad Cobbett, under the nomme de plume of Peter Poreupine, opened upon himself and the sham Democrats generally, than he became at once sensitively alive to the calumnies of the press; and not content with the common law sgainst libels-which, indeed, the Constitution of Pennsylvania had modified somewhat to Mc-Kean's discomfort, by allowing the truth to be given in evidence-he contrived an invention of his own for punishing Cobbett, or rather fished it up from that magazine of tyrannical precedents and bad law afforded by the reigns of the Stuarts, with which, as with other legal lore, the learned Judge was perfectly familiar. Having had Cobbett brought before him on the charge of publishing certain libels, without the least color of law for it in any Pennsylvanian or even modern English practice, he obliged Cobbett, not only without trial but without any indictment found against him, to give bonds to keep the peace and not to publish any more libels; and when, some years after, Dr. Rush recovered a verdict against Cobbett for some strictures upon his murderous and now totally abandoned and repudiated practice in yellow-fever cases, this recovery was set up as a forfeiture of Cobbett's bonds, which he or his sureties were compelled to pay This method of punishing troublesome printers, or of frightening them into silence by the apprehension of double penalties, refused recognition and was, however, been denied to be law by a distinguished Federal lawyer, who confirmed McKean's selection of him to fill the post of Chief Justice-made in hopes of purloining Federal votes-by setting aside this tyrangical innovation which McKean had introduced. The Pennsylvania sham Democrats of to-day would seem to have resorted to a similar dodge in the charge of "conspiracy to libel" mentioned at the beginning of this article. A conspiracy, our readers must know, is regarded by the law with great horror, and there are many cases in which a conspiracy to do an act, even though the act may never be performed, is punished with greater severity than the performance of the act itself by a single isolated individual. The envenomed persecutors of Passmore Williamson probably consider that any punishment which it is within the scope of the law to inflict for a mere libel would not be much of a bugbear to a man fresh from the clutches of Judge Kane and a false imprisonment for a trumped-up contempt of court. He was no more likely to be frightened at a mere indictment or action for libel, than the fishwives' eels were at the familiar idea of being skinned. So they resolve, beside skinning him, to put him in a pan and fry him. He is not only to be prosecuted for libel-we should like to know, by the way, what this terrible libel is-but is held to bail, in hopes, doubtless, to frighten him into holding his tengue, on the additional charge of conspiracy. Philadelphia law has attained a notoriety quite equal to that of Philadelphia lawyers. and we shall watch with some interest this new development of it. Kansas with its Lecompte seemed likely to outdo Philadelphia with its Kane; but Philadelphia seems resolved not to yield the palm without at least one more effort.

Our file of the Nicaraguense, extending to the st of the current month, from which we gave yesterday large extracts, does not throw any very clear light upon the precise state of Walker's affairs. Though one of the proprietors was badly wounded, the printing office, it seems, escaped being plundered by the natives who sacked the town; but though the paper is still printed, it is difficult to gather from it much information as to the actual relations of the belligerent parties, or the effect upon them of the late battles.

From the total silence of this official journal as to the extent of the losses, whether public or private, by the pillage of Granada, we infer that Walker chocses to allow no revelations on that subject. To judge, however, by the advertising columns of th official organ, business cannet be very brisk in Granada just now. The only advertisements of a mercantile character in the papers of the 25th of October and the 1st of November are one of A. M. Hinckley (who professes long experience in the forwarding and commission business on the Isthmus of Panama, and in the brokerage and real estate business in the City of New-York) as general commission merchant and agent for Wines's New-York, New-Orleans, San Francisco and Nicaragua Express, who states that he has lately set up, and will take pay for his commissions in Walker scrip; one of David Israny, who offers for sale

"Flour, White Sugar, Candles, Mackerels, Olive Oil, Cognac, Wolfe's Aromatic Schiedam Schnapps, Stomach Bitters, Phila-delphia Ale and Porter, Hungarian and Madeira Wine, Clay Pipes. Terms cash;"

and one of Max A. Thomson, "wholesale dealer 'in brandy, whisky, wine and all kinds of liquors; 'together with tin, copper and sheet iron, and 'all kinds of goods sold in a wholesale store;' which Mr. Thomson offers a liberal reward to anybody who will return his "ledger-book" pillaged from his store during the late attack. Dr. Post advertises a drug-store and his own services in medicine, surgery and midwifery. Dr. J. Lepue, of the military hospital, is willing to act as surgeondentist, "terms moderate." Kewen, Sanders and Hundlin offer to practice in all the Courts of the Meridional and Oriental department, and in the lepartment of Leon-rather a superfluous offer, since, according to the testimony lately given in the case in this city of a motion for the appointment of a receiver of the Transit Company's effects, there are no Courts in Granada (except the will and pleasure of Walker), while Leon is in the hands of the natives. Tabor & Duffy, Attorneys and Counselors at Law, and also proprietors and editors of El Nicaraguense, will pay particular attention to laims against the Government.

These are all the private business advertisements ontained in these papers. Those by officials are more numerous and extensive. Captain Kruger, Comoany A, 1st Infantry Battalion, offers a reward of 30 each-payable, we suppose, in scrip, as Walker pays nothing else-for the arrest and delivery of five deserters, whom he severally describes -young men of from 21 to 32-a baker, a tailor, a carpenter, a millwright, and a laborer; a fair sample, we may suppose, of the sort of persons who have been entrapped and de'uded into the slavery of Walker's army, and who take the first opportunity to run away. Gilbert Titus, Public Administrator, D. O., announces the death of a number of individuals, and calls upon their debtors to pay up and their creditors to present and authenticate their claims. Alexander Jones, Paymaster-General, announces his readiness to pay in serio and land warrants; while Charles L. Fisher, Marshal, advertises to be sold in the Plaza of Gra-

nada, on the 1st of January next, for cash or mis. tary scrip, a long list of 108 estates—cocca, indige, sugar, and coffee plantations, plantain walks set cattle farms, with houses in Granada, Rivas and San Juan del Sur, the whole appraised at \$753,000, together with forty or fifty farms, houses, &c., is the department of Rivas, valued at from \$300 to \$1,000 each.

Mr. Minister Wheeler has been making a parting attempt to involve the United States as settre affect they have long been passive allies of Wather, by taking affidavits as to the killing of divers American citizens by the natives who occupied and pillaged Granada; just as he did, with a similar ob ject in view, in case of certain persons who were killed when Rivas was taken last Spring by the Costa Rican army. It appears from the affiderite that several of the persons killed had gone to Niceragua to buy estates-we suppose at Walker's anefion-and to settle there, which business their surviving friends, Mr. Minister Wheeler and the fillibusters generally, seem to think it a great outrage that they cannot be allowed to prosecute in safety under the protection of the American flag. Our Government, it seems, is not only to allow, as it does, the free shipment of men, munitions and arms for the subjection of the Nicaraguans and the confiscation of their property, but if any of the speculators who go out to buy happen to get killed by the natives, the whole of Central America is to be held responsible for this violation of the American flag. The fillibusters in Nicaragus seem to think that the Government of Washington is just as much bound to protect them in conquering Nicaragua as it is to protect the Missouri Border Ruffans in subduing Kansas-and, indeed, both would seem to have an equal claim, since both have the same object in view, namely, the extension of Slavery. Though the city appears to have been pretty well

plundered, it does not seem that many lives were lost, as most of the foreigners in it, unable or unwilling to join Walker's soldiers in the guardhouse, and at other points of defense, took refuge at the house of Mr. Minister Wheeler, and of the Consul of the Hanse Towns. It is testified, however, that the invaders "fired at and hit the American flag, "which was over the house of the American Legation," and that "several balls penetrated the door "the Minister, Col. Wheeler, being at the time "confined to bed by fever;" and that some of them even went so far as to declare "that if they took the American Minister they would instantly shoot 'him"-setting him down, we suppose, as a fillibuster-which, considering all Col. Wheeler's antecedents, was, it must be confessed, a very natural mistake. But, as the Colonel has thought it best to leave Nicaragua-a distinguished mark of discretion on his part-and to come home with these affidavits in his pocket, without waiting for a bullet in his back, we shall doubtless hear more of this

From a Register of the Nicaraguan Army dated Oct. 28, and given in El Nicaraguense of Nov. 1, the fillibuster force appears to be composed of Walker, commander-in-chief, four Brigadiers, with long array of staff officers, a battalion of light artillery, a battalion of rangers, two battalions of rifles and two battalions of infantry. It appears that Goicouria, the Cuban who had been commissiened as Brigadier-General, had been dropped. Henningsen, a Swedish adventurer, as we believe, who has served in Spain and Hungary, has been appointed in his place. He is represented as being diligently employed in instructing the soldiers in the use of the mountain artillery and Minié rifles lately received from New-Orleans, whence the fillibusters have derived large supplies of men and munitions.

Of the movements of the warlike natives, Et Nicarequense is able to give no definite account. It pretends, indeed, that they are "fast dispersing 'from the country," and gives a report of an insurrection at Leon, caused by their extortions; but, as it told the same stories previously to their late advance upon Granada, its information on this score is not to be relied upon. The only exploit of Walker since his return to Granada appears to have been the shooting of two natives, whom he had taken prisoners, in revenge for the death of one of Walker's aides-de-camp, who had been taken soner and shot.

It is rather amusing, by the way, to read the comments of Walker's journal on the conduct of the invaders from Guatemala and San Salvador.

the invaders from Guatemala and San Salvador.

Take, for instance, the following:

"What are these allied forces doing in this country? and what do they purpose to accomplish? They remained in Leon until they had so impoverished the city that they could no longer find subsistence in it. They have appropriated to themselves all the cattle, provisions, clothing and money in every town through which they have passed; and in Granada, instead of endeavoring to carry out the object for which they would have the world believe they came to this country, they robbed indiscriminately both natives and Americans.

"Their actions, since they entered the borders of this State, prove them to be an allied band of murderers and robbers, and their whole course has been marked by a series of outrages which can only be paralleled by the actions of the Goths and Vandais."

There are other invaders of Nicaragua be-

There are other invaders of Nicaragua beside those from San Salvador and Guatemala to whom these descriptions would do no injustice. From the tone of these fillibuster denunciations of invasion, murder and robbery, we conclude that Walker, who probably wrote them himself, must be a good deal alarmed. We have observed before, and the Border-Ruffian journals in Kansas and Missouri afford proof of it no less than El Nicaraguense, that none are so vehement in their indignation against murder and robbery as those who practice both themselves. It is indeed but the old trick of crying "Stop thief."

The asserters of Woman's Rights are to hold another Convention in our city, on Tuesday and Wednesday of next week, which will be addressed by Lucretia Mott, Thomas W. Higginson, Lucy Stone, Samuel J. May and other eminent speakers As usual, the "largest liberty" in promulgating and advocating views pertinent to the general subject will be maintained, and even opponents of any rights for Woman but the right to cook the foed and dress the children will be heard with patience so long as they deport themselves decoronsly.

We would invite no chatterers, none who mere's wish to advertise their own faculty of utterance, and no bigoted or sneering opponent of any enlargement of the sphere hitherto accorded to women; but we earnestly hope that earnest and thoughtful men and women of every phase of opinion respecting Woman's Rights will attend this Convention -to hear, at all events, and, if the spirit moves, to speak also. Hitherto a single view only-that which asserts the essential equality and identity of the rights of Men and Women respectively-has been affirmatively presented in these Conventions. Beside this, only the blindest and most bigsted conservatism has had audience. Yet it seems clear to us that there are intermediate positions -positions which claim for Woman a broader sphere of effort and more adequate recompense for her industry, without affirming her absolute equality with Man-which deserve consideration; and those, we